the opinion, that enquiry after more truth, is deep-ly associated with investigation, and that to spend ly associated with investigation, and that to spenil a life in reading over the records of other men's thoughts—to believe all they have said, because other people believe it—to set down all as facts not to be gainsaid, altered or amended, and to refuse all advance and improvement because it conflicts with long chrished error, is after all but a seek people hand of investigation. Such is the course conflicts with long chrished error, is after all but a very poor kind of investigation. Such is the course very poor kind of investigation. Such is the course however which your correspondent seems to think necessary. He thinks moreover, that "the Professors" will find something better to do, than to trouble themselves with relating the fallacies of Mr. Smith's book. It is to be hoped so. The practical men of the age are far in advance of the Professors of the Schools, in strength of character and intellectual ability, and to them no doubt Mr. Smith will look for the appreciation of his work with more considence and trust than to the Professors—these are only expected to cone in last. fessors - these are only expected after other minds have determined its merits, for after other minds have determined its merits for such has always been the case. They are interested by their position and authorship to oppose it, its success would convict them of error, lower their standing, and spoil the sale of ther books, and if they were convinced of its truth, few would have the courage to declare it.

Your correspondent speaks of Mr. Smith's at tack on the pure principles of Geometry, the chief of which (he says) are the definitions, that "a world is that which has position but not magni-

point is that which has position but not mag tude, and a line is that which has length with

"breadth."
Indeed and how long is it since definitions became principles? I had thought that definition was a term invented to convey an idea of something which existed before, and that a definition might be altered, amended, improved, and even changed, without it may manner affecting the trut or the principle. I had thought moreover that changed, without in any manner and that trut or the principle. I had thought moreover that principles in Geomety especially were Nature's own truths which can never change, whether we may choose to define of them rightly or not; and when I enquire of Nature as to the definition of a point, she tells me, that whatever I may try to make of it, in her vocabulary "position without make of it, in her vocabulary "position without means nothing more magnitude, means nothing more than place of magnitude without the magnitude itself, and is precisely the same thing as position with magnitude. You can make nothing else of it—"Place" or "position" is nothing else but a por tion of space, which is the same as magnitude, and to prevent our making a mistake in this mathematical perceptions and the same has a constructed our mental perception. er, Nature has so constructed our mental perceptions, that so man can hold last in his mind ar xist; our very thought expires in the attempt

There are many men who are even learned in mathematics, whose power of reasoning is limited to the rules they have stadied, and anything which comes not within these rules is, to their not mathematical, and your correspo appears to me to be one of them. There is manner who say, that there can be no change in manner thematical or geometrical science. Their error lies in their confounding definitions with principles. y can never change, nor can its conclusions ever be falsithe distributions,—the mere method of the practice of geometry, may be altered, and improved, and because in every nd some method, much better than go for such improvement in this as will

#### Industrial Legislature of New-Jersey.

CALL -The undersigned, a Committee appointed by a State Convention of National Reformers, held at Newark on the 10th of October last, to call the first meeting of the Industrial Legislature of New Jersey, in accordance with the recommendation of the Industrial Congress, respectfully inrite the attention of their fellow-citizens to the subject.

The prominent fact of the downward tendency of Labor, a fact so inconsistent with our national theory of Government, and the now almost equally prominent fact that that downward tendency is caused by the Monopoly of the Soil, render it unaccessary for us to go into an argument to show the necessity of a State Organization to devise the best temporary relief and the quickest method of applying the radical remedy, the restoration of the Soil to the people.

As there are but few Industrial Organizations

As there are but lev industrial to the state critical to a representation in the Industrial Legislature, our chief duty is to point out the means by which a representation of the Industrial and Reformatory interests may be secured, in the forthcoming session of the Legislature. The qualifications of representatives are as

1. Its members shall be elected annually by bodies or as I. Its members small of create administrative to these princi-sociations of men or women who subscribe to these princi-ples, to wit. That all men are created equal: that they are sudowed by their Creator with certain Inalientable Kights, among which are the Right to Life and Liberry—to the use of such a portion of the Earth and the other elements as shall be sufficient to provide them with the means of subsis-brace and comfort: to Education and Faternal Protection

nne and comfort: to Loucation and Fateriai Protection from Society.

2. They shall be elected by associations consisting each of ormore persons and less than 50, male or female, above the age of 13 years, every such association being entitled to one representative and every association being entitled to one additional representative for every additional 50 of its members. Provided attempt, that no association shall be ended to any representation whatever in this Congress uniess all its members shall have subscribed to all the principles under the 1st head of this article.

From which it will be seen that five or more persons, where no appairization exists, may form them.

sons, where no organization exists, may form them selves into an Association and be entitled to send one or more representatives, according to their numbers.
The first Industrial Legislature of New Jersey

will meet at Trenton on the third Tuesday of Jan-uary, (when the State Legislature will also be in sary, when the State Legislatic will also be in tession, and continue for seven days or more. We strongly urge that Associations may be formed and representatives elected accordingly, because in this way the needed measures of Reform may be brought more immediately before the State Legislature and the people than they could be in the ordinary course of G. C. WM.

the people than they could reso of legislation.
G. C. STEWART, Essex Co.
J. M. VREELAND, Hudson Co.
J. M. VREELAND, Hudson Co.
WM. McQI'OID, Sussex Co.
D. WELLS, Passaic Co.
D. WELLS, Passaic Co.
J. S. BLAKELEY, Monmouth Co.
J. S. BLAKELEY, Monmouth Counters are removated to copy. Row-Jersey papers are requested to copy.

American Products for the World's Fair, The Boston Transcript of Friday says: The Massachusetts State Committee met December oth to examine the applications received for pace to exhibit goods; and found that full one half if the room allotted to Massachusetts has been statements that other articles are being preared, which will require the balance of space set and or our State. Among the articles offered, we take machinery, such as Spinning, Sewing, Plantz, Turning, and other labor saving machines; textle tables, consisting of Shirtings, Sheetings, Jeans, Printing Cloths, Ginghams, De Laines, Iweed, Pantaloon Staffs, Woolen Shawis, Broad-

Sths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Flannels, Woolen lankets, Carpeting, Coach Laces, Cotton Duck, & Ac. Carriages, some very beautiful, costing high as \$4,000 high as \$4,000.

A collection of minerals has also been received apprising all the ores and native metals in the bated States, with one mass of native copper righting between two and three tuns. Among the articles are furnaces, stoves, grates, ranges, is ventilating apparatuses: philosophical apparances, ornamental metalic works for household threats to help of with raised letters, to uses, ornamental metalic works for household poses, books for the blind, with raised letters, &c is the musical department there will be a good display of piane fortes and other stringed instru-

ents. Among them are two violins, valued one \$3,000 and the other at \$10,000; and the manu-Source feels assured that there will be scientific staticians at the Fair, who can appreciate their series, and will not think them overvalued he Fine Arts will be represented by marble sta-Pary, Daguerreotypes, &

variety of agricultural implements will be ent, showing the perfection, which this branch of orkmanship has attained in New-England; also becomes of wooden ware, boots, shoes, &c.

THE GLOUCESTER FISHING FLEET.—The Bos And Globotstell Fishing Fig. 1—The Boson Traveller says that since the 1st inst, about 2 reasels have been sold at Gloucester to go to ape Cod and ports in Maine. These vessels are brought fair prices, varying from \$2,000 to 4,000 cach. To replace these and to keep the re brought fair prices, varying from \$2,000 to 200 each. To replace these and to keep the et good, 20 vessels have been lately contracted at Essex to go to Gloucester. These will be pper vessels, of the most superior model and ish, from 70 to 90 tuns burden, at a cost of about 300 each. The ship-builders at Essex have considered in the contraction of th ets for all the vessels they can build for several make to come. The fleet from Gloucester the at year will consist of about 200 vessels, of 70 as each, employing nearly 2,000 men. The fish-les at Gloucester are managed with a skill and desprise not surpassed in the United States.

MEETING IN FAVOR OF CHEAP POSTAGE

A meeting was held at the Merchants' Exchange on Saturday afternoon, of the friends of Cheap Postage. An error in the notice created a misunderstanding as to the hour for assembly, and in consequence the meeting was not so large as it would have been had the notice read correctly.

On the motion of Mr. Silks Wood, Mr. James DE PEYSTER OGDEN WAS appointed President of

the meeting.

The Vice-Presidents were Suswart Brown,
James P. Murray, Elias Hicks Caleb Barstow,
James P. Murray, Elias Hicks Caleb Barstow,
Thomas Moses Taylor, Alfred Pell. Secretaries
Thomas Moses Taylor, Alfred Pell. Secretaries
Hiram Walbridge, Wright Haws, Hany G.
Hiram Walbridge, Wright Haws, Hangel

Mr. Bansanas Bates then addressed the meet Mr. Bankabas Bally as the convenient this asing. He said the great subject or which this assembly was convened together came home to the
business, and bosom, and pockats of every man,
woman and child that could write. It was interwoman and child that could write. It was interesting alike to make and female. In fact, all were
considered to be a considered to the constant of the constant o interested in the question of cheap postage. Sev-eral years ago, when the present Chairman preeral years ago, when the present chairman pro-sided at a cheap postage meeting in this hall, there was much opposition to contond with, and many expressed their fears for the result of the move-ment, while some said it was Quixotic, and others expressed their tears for the result of the movement, while some said it was Guixotic, and others
that it was an opposition got up against the Post
Office Department. The newspapers in the interest of the Government all sneered, and the officials in the Post Office, from the very highest
down to the boy that swept out the office, were
arrayed in nostility against the proposed reform.
The friends of cheap postage were told that they
were smugglers of letters, and in fact, there was
a very general apposition. It time permitted, he
would give the whole history of the postage movement from the time this Exchange was burned
and the Post Office was removed to the Park. The
inconvenience of that arrangement being felt by
the merchants, they petitioned for a branch down
town. The Post Office authorities condescended to listen to the petition, on the condition
that one cent should be paid for every letter deposited, and two cents for every letter received,
while a sum of \$4\$ was charged for boxes. This
was the state of things under their friend Amos
Kendall. When Mr. Curtis and he [Mr. Bates]
went to Washington to endeavor to get this tax went to Washington to endeavor to get this tax removed, another concession was asked, which was also refused, and the members of Congress for New-York beinged it in vain. This was to per-mit the steamers mails to be beened at the lower branch Post Office. By the exertions of the \$i fo boxes still continued. Why should it be continued when in Boston the charge was only \$2? He supposed it was because New York was richer, mere onterprising, and more liberal. But this was not a solid reason for a tax which pro-

this was not a solid reason for a tax which pro-duced more than double the rent of the whole building. He adverted to those difficulties to stimulate them to future exertion, by pointing to success in the past. The state of the Post Office prior to the reduction in 1845, was one of bankruptcy. The letters were reduced from twenty nine to twenty four millions, on account of the high postage and the number carried by express. It remained stationary at that figure to several years. The revenue was reduced \$600, 000 in three years. Congress had to make an ap propriation to meet the deliciency, and the favorite doctrine of some political comemists, that the Post Office should maintain itself was not realized. The reduction of postage was achieved in 1845, and, in four years the revenue increased \$650,000. The changes were effected, first, reducing the rates more than fifty per cent, and second, changing from pieces to weight. This latter was the most important, because a person can now send any number of pieces not weighing half an ounce as a single letter, and letters which would the cost sensor, so, costs, can now he would then cost seventy-five cents can now be sent for five cents, and letters that formerly cost a dollar can now be sent for ten cents. As was ex-

sent for five cents, and letters that formerly cost a dollar can now be sent for ten cents. As was expected, the lirst two years there was a falling off in the revenue, but not so great as to require the whole of the appropriation of \$750,000. In the third year the revenue exceeded it by \$601,000, and in this, the fifth year, there is a surplus of \$1,122,045, and this, notwithstanding that the expenses of the Department have increased more than half a million in the last year. In the next they will probably increase a million; and if they go on increasing at the same rate, it will be a very long time before we get down the revenue. It may be asked, then, what are we to do? I say, we ought to urge on the Postmaster to adopt the two-cent, proposed rate because the Senate and the House, and the most distinguished States men have declared in favor of it. I had a letter from General Cass on the subject, another from the late General Taylor, and a third from Mr. Buchanan, who says he is in favor of universal pre-payment of two cents. The President himself is with us. I saw him a tew days ago, when he told me that if we required the present surplus revenue to meet any decicient. President himself is with us. I saw him a few days ago, when he told me that if we required the present surplus revenue to meet any deliciency arising from the proposed reduction of postage, the money could not be better employed than in diffusing knowledge. (Cheers.) That sentiment was worthy of the President, who thus explodes that old obselete idea that the Post Office must except itself. Why should it support itself any support itself. Why should it support itself any more than the judiciary, and other branches of the public service? The reduction now proposed by the bill before Congress is to two cents for half an onnee on letters pre-paid, and one cent on newspapers. Comparatively this reduction is not an onnee on letters pre-paid, and one cent of newspapers. Comparatively this reduction is not so great as that of 1845, and is approved of by the Chairman and Committee of the Senate. It is also approved of by members of the House of Representatives. It has been tried in Great Britain and has succeeded. It is not so high as to prevent people from writing, norso low as not to yield revenue. In the first year the increase of letters will be at least 100 per cent. I do not go so far Great Britain where the increase the first year was 199 per cent. This would give us 140 millions of letters, and a revenue of \$2,800,000, in the second a further increase of 42,000,000, in the third year an increase of forty-two millions

in the third year an increase of forty-two millions

more of letters, making in all 224 millions of let-ters, and yielding a revenue of \$4,480,000. To meet the dhiciency the surplus on hand will be

nearly sufficient—\$200,000 will be saved in dead letters, and the revenue from ship letters will in-

rease, so that at the end of three years there wil be little or no deficiency. What has been the re-sult in Great Britain? In ten years the letters have increased from 74 to 856 millions, and the ac-count of revenue and expenses stood thus in 1849: Surplus revenue......\$3,702,429 The 356 millions of letters have been written by 30 millions of people. We have a population of 20 millions; and shall we not write as many letproportion to our numbers as the inhabi-f Great Britain? With them, 40 percent. of the population cannot read nor write; with us. education is universally diffused. Our people are education is universally diffused. Our people are migratory, while they cherish at the same time, a love of home. Scattered from Passamaquoddy to the Gulf of Mexico, and thence to the Pacific, they will write frequently to their friends, if the postage is only reduced to two cents. Then there are a million of emigrants from the old country, who would write to their kindred and friends.—Thus the increase would be far greater than in Great Britain. And even if it should not, General Russ computes that the government owes the Post Office Department nine millions of dollars for services rendered, and this according to the Presiand this, according to the Presi dent, could not be better applied than to the dif-fusion of knowledge. (Applause) Who would think, then, that with these advantages, this meeting should be so small? It arises, in part, from the principle, that what is everybody's business is nobody's business. But this is a cause to which every man ought to lend a helping hand—and every man can do so without sacrifice. Look to the interests of your children in the achievement of the inestimable benefit for which we seek. If I had an opportunity of describing the moral results free postage, I could show that they would be glorious—they would bring men at a distance, t ether-unite heart to heart. The noble General Rusk has truly said, that this measure will bind the country more firmly together than any laws that ever were passed, or can be passed. Let-ters from parents to youth in colleges, are like so many guardian angels, wooing them to virtue

and preserving them from vice. These communi-cations make them feel that there is a home, and with that thought are entwined the dearest asso-

ciations: I might dwell, if time permitted, upon the moral, beneficent, and literary results; but I

have already trespassed too long upon your time. You are in favor of a uniform rate of two cents, and do you not wish that the revenue should be collected by stamps? The Post Office would thus save an immense sum of which they are cheated. And you know that when you put a stamp upon

a letter the local Postmaster cannot cheat you by taking your money and not franking your letter, nor can the messenger cheat you, nor can the Postmaster cheat the Government, whereas your post bills may be destroyed, and a large amount of revenue lost. That glorious man, Rowland Hill, the author of cheap postage, intended in his original project that all the revenue should be collected by stamps. It is the simplest and salest mode, both for the public and the Government. Now, what is to be done?—for we must do something before we separate. Congress is in session. The civil and diplomatic bill is now before it, and it will occupy at least a foreignt to pass it. The Mint bill for New-York is before it, the Harbor bill, and other bills, beside the Postage bill. In the interim, let us be active and energetic, and we shall succeed. But it may be said that the Postmaster General has recommended it, and that, therefore, there is no danger of the measure. I am not so sure of that. A sagacious editor, Mr. Gales, once remarked to me, that we are not always sure of a measure recommended by the President, and from some indications at Washington, I have heard of, I fear that there is a secret hostility to it there. Let meetings, then, be called everywhere, petitions signed, and sent to Congress, and members should be written to by their friends. Already twelve hundred petiletter the local Postmaster cannot cheat you by to Congress, and members should be written to by their friends. Already twelve hundred petitions have been forwarded, all of them in favor of two cents, and none for three cents. There is no time to be lost. Congress has but eleven weeks to sit, and much to do in that short period. Let the public voice be heard, and by this means we shall exhibit a public we have in view.

the public voice be heard, and by shall achieve the object we have in view.

At the conclusion, this able address was warmly applauded, and Mr. Bates then proposed the following series of Resolutions, which were read by the Secretary, General Walbridge.

Resolved, That while we are grained with the Report of the Postmaster General, which exhibits the prespects of the Postmaster General, which exhibits the prespects of

of the description of the Union, to call public meeting the transfer petitions, and forward them to Congress, reputition Sendors and Representatives to arge the that conclude the preceding that the conclude the transfer of the transfer of

of cheap postage throughout the United States are due and they are hereby tredered to the members of the press generably, and sepecially to the proprietors and conductors of the pross in this city, for their persevering and able advocacy of the resulting opostage, and their informationality in continuous opening the columns of their papers for the deceasion of this important measure.

Hesotred. That these resolutions be published, and a conylete forwarded to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State.

General Walbridge seconded the motion for the adoption of the resolutions and bill, though he could have wished that there had been greater liberality extended to the newspapers.

The resolutions were then adopted unanimous.

The resolutions were then adopted unanimous-

Gen, Walbridge said, he only echoed the feeling of the meeting, when he requested the President to say a few words.

The President then said, that it was to the Cheap Postage Association the present recommendation of the Postmaster General was mainly owing. At first, he (the President) was rather in favor of concurring with the Postmaster General for a rate of three cents, but he now thought it was better to go at once to the two cents, cheers, particularly as the Benate and the House were in particularly as the Senate and the House were averal it. As to the moral and second As to the moral and social benefitshe othing. Mr. Ogden concluded by except, that as the past labors of the need say nothing. Mr. Ogden concluded by ex-pressing a hope, that as the past labors of the Cheap Postage Association were so successful, this, their last effort, was destined to be crowned with success. He wanted the press to state that the cause of the thinness of the meeting was attributable to want of due notice.

Gen. WALBRIDE—Yes, and wrong notice, for the Tribuve announced the meeting for 10 o'clock.\*

Mr. Sulas Wood then moved that a Committee be appointed to set notitions signed thrushout.

be appointed to get petitions signed throughout the City.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.
Mr. Price, of the Congress of Trades, then moved that the meeting adjourn until Tuesday, at

The general feeling, however, was, that the calling of another meeting be left in the hands of the Committee, and Mr. Price withdrew his motion. The meeting then adjourned without fixing

\*The error of time was made by the Evening Post, from which paper we copied it. But in another part of The Tri bune there was a correct notice, though, of course, the in correct one ruined both.

# The White Engitive Slaves.

The New-Albany (Ind.) Ledger of the 2d inst. gives the conclusion of the curious Fugitive Slave ase at that place

THE FUGITIVES RETURNED.—On Saturday morning the Committee, appointed on the previous evening to solicit subscriptions for the release of the persons claimed as Fugitives, went active to work, and by noon had collected nearly s ficient to meet the demands of Tramel. The mainder was advanced by one or two of our citi-zens. The Committee then proceeded to Louis-ville, paid the \$000, received a bill of sale and the ments upon which Tramel rested his claim

documents upon which Tramel rested his claim, and brought the woman and boy back to this city. Thus terminates one of the most singular and interesting cases of the kind which, we will venture to say, has ever occurred in the United States. It is a remarkable fact that the sympathy for these persons was not confined to the free State of Indiana, but was manifested equally by citizens of Kentucky who became cognizant of the facts in the case. In Casseyville they were torn by a slaveholding mob from the man claiming them, and he threatened with the summary vengeance and he threatened with the summary vengeance of the excited multitude, and when milder sels prevailed, and the fugitives brought b sets prevanied, and the lightives orough before the proper tribunal, they were released as while persons. In Lonisville, also, the feeling was very strong, and as soon as they were seen several prominent citizens at once proposed to raise the necessary funds for their liberation. Indeed, we understand they are still anxious to contribute to this object, and for this purpose it is proposed to hold a meeting this evening.

hold a meeting this evening.

We hope never to hear of another such a case as this. For mesons around the such a case as this. For persons pronounced white teen twentieths of all who see them, to be away captive and held in slavery, is something revolting to the feelings of every American ci-tizen. When the United States marshal came here to execute the order of Judge Huntington, he expressed his fears that our citizens would release the prisoners by force. But their bes friends told the marshal to proceed in his mission and that he would not be molested. Mr. Mere-dith frequently said that this was the most disa-greeable duty he had ever been called upon to perform; and at once subscribed fifteen dollars tovard their release.

ward their release.

We are rejoiced that our citizens acted as they did. I nder very aggravated circumstances they have exhibited their respect for the law; and in so promptly subscribing for the liberation of these persons, have shown that they are not insensible.

so promptly subscribing for the liberation of these persons, have shown that they are not insensible to the calls of benevolence and charity.

The Bulletin, of the same date, says: We are informed that when the Committee informed the captives that they had bought them and were going to give them their liberty, they "wept for joy." Their hearts were too full to allow them to express, in words, the deep and fervent gratitude they felt for the kindness and generosity the people of New-Albany had so promptly evinced in their behalf.

MURDER OF A MASTER BY A SLAVE.—Mr. Wm. Smith of Johnston County, N. C. who is described as a man of "miserly babits," recently took a runaway negro girl belonging to him from Wilmington jail. He carried her home, and as soon as he released her, she seized an ax, struck him on the head and killed him.

# By Telegraph to The New-York Tribune

Washington Items. Henry Clay arrived last night. The Naval Court-Martial for the trial of Com

Catesby Jones was convened yesterday at the Navy-Yard here, Com. Stewart President. Captain Tatnal reports officially to the Navy Department his highest satisfaction of the qual-ties of the U.S. atcamer Saranac on her late trip as fine a vessel of her class as can be found in any service.

## The Sentence of Margaret O'Connor.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, Margaret O'Connor was sentenced to two years in the House of Correction. Her case will go before the Executive for pardon.

The Georgia Convention.

This morning Mr. Seward offered the Vermont Nullification Law, with some resolutions.

Mr. Jenkins, Chairman of the Committee, made a report of a preamble, submissive but argumentation.

That we hold the American Union secondary in importance only to the rights and principles it was designed to perpetuate. Past associations, our present position and future prospects will

bind us to it as long as it continues the safeguard of those rights and principles.

That in this spirit Georgia maturely considers the actions of Congress, embracing a series of measures—the admission of California into the Union—the organization of Territorial Governments for Utah and New Mexico—the establishments for the household between the latter State. ment of the boundary between the latter State and Texas-the suppression of the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia-the extradition of Fugitive Slaves-and the connection with them of thereeption of a proposition to exclude slavery in Mexican territories; and to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and while it does not wholly approve, it will abide by them as a permanent adjustment of the Sectional Contro-

rsy. Georgia, in the judgment of this Convention, will and ought to resist as a last resort the disrup-tion of every tie which binds her to the Union, any future act of Congress abolishing slavery in places within the Slaveholding States, the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, navy yards, &c. or any act suppressing the Slave trade between staveloiding States, or any refusal to admit as a State any territory hereafter applying, because of the existence of Slavery therein, or any Act prombiting the introduction of Slaves into the Terratories of Utah and New Mexico, or any Act

Territories of Utah and New Mexico, or any Act repealing or materially modifying the laws now in force for the recovery of Fugitive Slaves.

That it is the deliberate opinion of this Convention that upon the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Bill by the proper authorities depends the preservation of our much loved Union.

The Convention then adjourned till 3 o clock P.M.

#### Murder at Detroit, &c.

On Priday last a Frenchman, who kept a variety store near the Post Office, Detroit, was murdered his rame is Louis or John Charbouneau, from Montreal, where he has a wife and family. His throat was cut by a blow from an ax gad his head was split open. He must have died instantly. His money is missing. No definite suspicion as to the murderer.

## CITY ITEMS.

THE TAILORS JUDGED .- Recorder Tallmadge on Friday passed sentence upon the German Tailors who were concerned in the so called "Riot" in Thirty-ninth st. The leader, Short, was fined \$50, another \$10, and six others in sums of \$5, the remainder being discharged with good advice only. It is entirely unnecessary to say a word of this result; we trust there is no one unsatisfied with it, though we presume it will be cold comfort to the unscrupulous parties who raised such a cry about the "riot" and magnified it into some thing almost as frightful as the " Reign of Terror. Not even these parties ever believed that the Tailors, all men of good character though unfortunately unacquainted with our language and laws, were guilty of any premeditated outrage. By much bluster, however, they made the thing look ugly, and excessive bail demands kept the greater portion of the Tailors in prison for two or three weeks. But the Judicial officers of this City have been too long accustomed to the bravado of a notorious portion of the Press to be led astray by it Justice triumphed, the bail was reduced to the standard of reason, and the Tailors were all liberated. The next effort of the especial champions of Law and Order was to secure evidence to make a strong case, and testimony was in readiness to prove almost anything from a mild assault and battery to an armed insurrection ; but all this was strangled by the Tailors themselves, who filed a voluntary plea of "Guilty of riotous assault and The trial that was to send them to the battery.' public institutions and hold the terror of the Law over heretical " Labor Movements," was a failure ; the affidavits offered to the Court in mitigation of punishment explained the case as it was, and the thirty-nine "rioters" were fined in all \$90. We trust that the affair will prove quite as good a lesson to the guilty as though all of them had gone to the State Prison, and that hereafter they will refrain from breaking the law in the name of " La" bor," since it can be done quite as effectually and without fear of interruption in a grog-shop brawl or at a primary-election fight. STEAMER BAY STATE.-We understand this

steamer of the Fall River line, after undergoing some repairs, has again been placed on the line between New York and Fall River, and will run through the Winter, on alternate days, with the State of Maine

We understand that the ladies of the Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd, Rev. Halph Hoyt Rector, will hold a Fair at the Church in Market-st. corner of Monroe, during this week, commencing to-morrow evening the 17th inst .-It may not be generally known to Mr. Hoyt's literary friends, that his labors in this obscure parish involve great privation and self-denial. While there are modern poems of more pretension, w are sure none are more cherished and loved throughout our broad land than the simple pieces f Ralph Hoyt. We cordially hope that such readers as respond to the above will not forget at the Poet is also the poor and uncomplaining

Honson River RAMEROAD .- Owing to the suspension of navigation above Poughkeepsie, the passengers will be conveyed no further north by this conveyance than that city. On and after to day the train from New-York at 7 A.M. and from Poughkeepsie at 6 P.M. will be discontinued. All other trains will run as usual. CITIZESSHIP .- The number of foreign citizens

naturalized in this City during the month of No vember was 130, while the number of declarations was 1,283. Of these, the larger proportion are natives of Great Britain and Ireland. Within the last week the number of per-

sons reported to have been saved from drowning, through the vigilance of the Police stationed along the wharves of both rivers is about 12, and during the month no less than 40 persons were rescued. Col. E. L. Snow of this City has accepted

the invitation of the Sons of Temperance at Springfield, N. J. to deliver an Address at the grand Bible Presentation to the Ladies to-morrow evening, 17th inst.

FIRES.-Dec. 13, 2 A.M.-The hat store of Chas. D. Field, 478 Grand st. slightly damaged.

-Dec. 13, 9 P.M .- The tobacco warehouse of E. Goodwin, 153 South st. Very little damage.

THE COURTS.-The Special Term Supreme Court, and General Term Superior, sat on Saturday forenoon, but made no decisions.

Assault with a Harther.—A fellow named Patrick Purcell, on Friday moraing entered the house of his brother in Sixth-av. between Sixteenth and Seventeenth sts. and violently assaulted his sister in law with an ax, inflicting a dan gerous wound on her forenead. The screams of the female drew to her assistance a Mr. George Beyer, residing next door—who pursued the villain and soon overtook him, whereupon the fellow turned and dealt his pursuer a violent blow and then continued his flight. Officers Patton and Groig of the Sixteenth Ward followed the scoundrel to the corner of Fourth-st, and First av scounded to the corner of Fourth-st, and First avwhere they arrested him. On his way to the Station House he confessed the whole affair, but stated no reason for the commission of the act. He was locked up by Justice Bleakely for trial.

## BROOKLYN ITEMS.

We learn that the corner stone of the new Reformed Dutch Church, on Washington av. (Rev. Mr. Elmendorf's) is to be laid at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Rev. Drs. Bethune, Scott, and other distinguished clergymen, are to assist in the services.

NEW MARKET .- The new Center Market built by Mr. Samuel Booth, at the corner of Lawrencest. and Fulton-av. was opened on Saturday morning, and a fine display of the good things of this ife made. This will be found a great convenience

An Escare.—On Friday evening, as Jas. Cole, Esq. the auctioneer, was driving home in his carriage and pair, the horses became frightened from some cause or other and ran off at full speed.—They ran for about two miles, when the carriage was upset and Mr. Cole thrown out, we rejoice to say with little or no injury. He was going, going, going, for some time, and was at length knocked down.

BRUTAL AND MURDEROUS ATTACK .- A respec BRUIAL AND MURDEROUS ATTACK—A respectable young woman died on Friday afternoon, at o clock, under the following circumstances:—On Wednesday night, a week ago, Maria Kenny, residing in Willow st. Brooklyn, was passing over the South Ferry, at 10 o'clock, when she was accosted by a man whose appearance she did not like, and she repulsed him. He asked her to allow him to see her home, and she declined his protection. He then followed her, and was pressing her so hard that she threatened to strike him with a stone, when he drew a slung shot, and struck her so hard that she threatened to strike this with a stone, when he drew a slung shot, and struck her on the head, while in Atlantic st, and she immediately fell. Her skull was fractured. The ruffian fled, and could not be traced. The poor girl was conveyed to her residence, and never left her bed since. She lingered till Friday, when she died. She was a parasol maker, and was the only support of her orphan bothers and was the only support of her orphan brothers and

# WILLIAMSBURGH ITEMS.

USION OF THE CITIES .- The Select Committees did not sit on Wednesday evening, owing to the want of a quorum, none of the Williamsburgh members being present, and some of the New-York members being engaged on the Fire Committee. They will meet on Wednesday next.

RUSHINGER .- The census return shows the number of inhabitants to be 1,295 males, 1,294 females, and 253 colored persons-2,843 in all.

FUGITIVE BURGLAR —Officer Prosch of the Seventh Ward, New York, arrested one John Pate Alias John Carrold on a warrant issued by Justice Briggs of Williamsburgh, wherein he stands charged with committing a burglary in that place.

### NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

The steamer Antelope, which formerly plied between New York and New Brunswick, the Fredonian says, has arrived at San Francisco from Panama, with freight and passengers. She is to run regularly between those two places in i.aw's line of steam-packets.

### COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS. OFFICIAL! Board of Assistant Aldermen.

Present—OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Dec. 13, 1850.

Present—OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Esq., President, in the chair, Assistant Ald Judson, Haley, McCarthy, Boyce, Barr, Webb, Crane, Francis, Smith, Kip, Sammis, Sands, Ward, Rogers, Dean, Alvord.

Boyce, Barr, Webb, Crane, Francis, Smith, Kip, Sammis, Sands, Ward, Rogers, Dean, Alvord.

PETITIONS.
Of Garris Storm, Edward Fox, George W. Geer, and Joseph Harrison, to be relieved from the assessment for regulating and paving 20thest, between 20thes, and East River. To Committee on Assessments.

By Assistant Aid, Alvord—Of Samuel, Optivide and Elizabeth Whidron, to be relieved from assessments. To Committee on Assessments.

FROM BOARD OF ALDERSIES.
Of Committee on Sewers, in favor of sewer in Prince-st. from Marion to Crosby—concurred in by the following vote: Affirmative—The President, Assistant Aid, Judson, Haley, McCarthy, Boyce, Barr, Webb, Crane, Francis, Smith, Kip, Sammis, Sands, Ward, Rogers, Dean, Alvord. Of Finance Committee, to remit lax on property of Henry, Heiser, 35 Warren st. Concurred in.

Of Committee on Sewers, in favor of sewer in avenue A from 16th to 18th-st. Concurred in by the following vote. Affirmative—The President, Assistant Aid, Judson, Haley, McCarthy, Boyce, Barr, Webb, Crane, Francis, Smith, Kip, Sammis, Sands, Ward, Rogers, Dean, Alvord.
Of same, in favor of sewer in 6th av. from 59th to 40th-st. To Committee on Sewers.

To Committee on Sewers.

Of the Committee on the Fire Department, in favor of rebuilding Engine of Company No.1. To Committee on the Fire Department.

Of Committee on Police, to pay bill of Dr. Page for servers at Ninth Ward Studen House. To Committee on

re Department. Of Committee on Police, to pay bill of Dr. Page for ser-res at Ninth Ward Studen House. To Committee on

offinance Committee, to correct tax on property of W.,
/ Innewsy. To Committee on Finance.
Of Committee on Sewers, in favor of sewerin 39th-at.
om Madison-av. to 100 feet W. of 5th-av. To Committee

on Sewers.

Of Committee on Wharves, i.e., to build a pier foot of 201-st. N. R. To Committee on Wharves, i.e., to build a pier foot of 201-st. N. R. To Committee on Wharves, i.e., Of same, to build up gap in buildhead on E. R. hetweeff 20th and 20th sts., also to build a pier foot or 201 at F. R.—

To same.

Of same, to build a pier foot of Rivington-st. E. R. To same
Of Committee on Fire Department, on petition of Engine
Oo. No. 21, and Hose Co. 25, for attention to their houses.
To Committee on Fire Department.
Of Committee on Lamps and Gas, to place two gas lamps
in front of Mariners' Baptist Church in Cherry-st. Con-

front of Mariners Department of Mariners Repairs, &c., for Communication from Communication from Communication from Communication for entarging houses of Engine Communication from Commissioner Repairs, &c. for additional appropriation for enlarging houses of Engine Co. 32 and Hose Co. 22. Concurred in by the following vote Affirmative—The President, Assistant Aid, Judson, Haiey, McCarthy, Boyce, Barr, Webb, Crane, Francis, Smith, Kip, Sammits, Sands, Ward, Rogers, Dean, Alvord, On Committee of Sairies increasing salaries of the two Clerks in the bureau of the Register of Water rents. Concurred in by the following vote: Affirmative—The President, Assistant Aid, Judson, Haley, McCarthy, Boyce, Barr, Webb, Crane, Francis, Smith, Kip, Sammis, Sands, Ward, Rogers, Dean, Alvord.

Sarr, Webb, Crane, Francis, Smith, Kip, Sammis, Sauds, Vard, Rogers, Dean, Alvord.
Of Committee on Sewers, in favor of sewer in Broadway from Spring-st. to between Broome and Houston. To ommittee on Sewers.
Of same, in favor of sewer in Water-st. To same.
Of same, in favor of a sewer in 38th-st. from 8th to 8th-y. To same.

some. ne, saverse to petition for sewer in Theater-alley. occurred in.

Appointing Committees of Conference in relation to inting members of the Legislature to visit the city. Conirred in, and Assistant Aid, Webb, Alvord and McGarthy

Appointing Committees of Conference in relation to inviting members of the heightaintre to visit the city. Conquirred in, and Assistant Aid. Webb, Alvord and McGarthy
appointed on the part of this Board.

Message from His Monor the Mayor, with resolution of
thanks to Capt. Hovey, of brig Devonshire, her officers and
crew, for their heroic conduct in resculug the passengers
and crew of the steamer Helena Sloman. To Committee
on Arts and Sciences.

Referring petition of Wm. P. Esterbrook and others, relative to manure heaps between, 15th and 32th sta., to City
Inspector, with power. Concurred in.

Accepting resignation of Jeremiah Towle and Wilson G.
Hunt, as Commissioners, and John H. Riker, as Inspector
of Schools in 12th Ward, and appointing Wm. H. Briting
and Elisia Morreit Commissioners, and Hickson W. Field
Inspector, of Schools in said Ward, and appointing James
S. Breath and Frederick W. Lamberson Trustees of Common Schools in said Ward, in place of Trustees of Common Schools in said Ward, in place of Trustees of Common Schools in said Ward, in place of Trustees of Common Schools in said ward, in place of Trustees of Common Schools in said ward, in place of Trustees of Common Schools in said ward, in place of Trustees of Common Schools in said ward, in place of Trustees of Common Schools in said ward, in place of Trustees of Common Schools in said ward, in place of Trustees of Common Schools in said ward, in place of Trustees of Common Schools in said ward, in place of Trustees of Common Schools in said ward, in place of Trustees of Common Schools in said ward, in place of Trustees of Common Schools of Trustees of Common Schools in said ward, in place of Trustees of Common Schools in said ward, in place of Trustees of Common Schools of the second second second second second second

Beactive of ComTrustees of Common Schools in said ward, in place of Trustees of Common Schools in said ward, in place of Trustees of Common Schools in the second second second sec

Fescolation and cross-was covered and control fundamental fundamen

Resolution that curb and guiter and sidewalk in front of No. 135 and 137 Water-at he repaired. Concurred in Resolution that tax of \$2.00 on 10t No. 57 41st at he removed to \$250. To Committee on Finnier Lanuary, of 3 Resolution under the new rule from 1st January, of 3 Isticts for fires, that the practice of striking the fire hell it 3 of clock on Sunday mornings be discontinued. Conjugated in

union permitting Wm. H. Van Kluck to erect from a conner West and Robbisson etc. Concurred in, litton that Occlured at from Division to Houston, 64 months Computer, 100 Commerced Concurred in President Aid Kip - That the Finance Com-

mittee report the properity of purchasing the land between 60 h and 25th siz, and 5d ay, and East River, 1000 shouly known as Jones's woody to be used for a unbide park—also whelfer the same can be purchased and the probable cost therefor and a plant creating public stock to be redeemed at some future terrors, for the payment of said premises. To Committee or France.

From Engage of their of Daniel Hulsman, deceased for correction of ray. To Committee on France.

From Roade or Aldrawas.

Communication from the Groton Aurelinet Department, with the or limit estimates for sweers at: it is statutast from Roade or Aldrawas. To committee the payment of the form the groton aurelinet Department, with the original estimates for sweers at: it is statutast from Roade or the payment of the form and the form the control of the form and the form the

From the minutes RICHARD SCOTT, Clerk.

### LAW COURTS.

COURT CALENDAR—This Day—Common Pleas GNOS, 739, 741, 747, 750, 788, 790, 791, 732, 793, 795, 796, 797, 798, 800, 800 SURREST COURT—General Term—Nos, 12, 22,

24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 2, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 Superior Court-General Term. Judges Oakley, Sanford and Patoe. In the mat-ter of the Hudson River Railroad Co.—Applica-tion for the appointment of Commissioners to ap-

tion for the appointment of Commissioners to appraise property required for the purpose of the railroad, belonging to Messrs. Peter and James Outwater and John S. Livingston, at Tivoli (Red Hook) north of Poughkeepsie.

The application is opposed on the ground that Commissioners have already been appointed and activities are at the appearance periting of the made their award as to a greater portion of the land for which an appraisement is now asked, and that the new location was made and commission sought only because the company was dissatis-fied with the award, that there is no good ground

ned with the award, that there is no good ground for a new appraisement, and the company is bound by the award already made.

On the other hand the company say they are not bound to take the land, and that the award merely fixes the value of the land, and that until

the order of confirmation is entered on the award they are not bound to take the land, or pay for it. they are not bound to take the land, or pay for it.

It appeared that the company decided to take about 400 feet along the river, by 75 feet wide, from the lawn of Mr. Livingston, and about 300 feet from his pages of the company of from the lawn of Mr. Livingston, and about 30d feet from his mansion-house, agreeing to erect as buildings thereon, for which the Commissioners awarded Mr. L. \$3,500. The adjoining 400 feet north already belonged to the Company, then comes the property of Messrs. Outwater, which is very valuable, including two docks, which has also a front of about 400 feet on the river. The Company also decided upon having 75 feet here, of course including the whole line. The dwelling of one of the brothers and one or two other build.

of one of the brothers and one or two other buildings stand on it, and the Commissioners awarded to Messrs. O. \$15,000 in consideration that their dock would be invested. dock would be injured, &c.

The company now say that they selected 75 feet wide from the idea that a common road would be required, but they have since ascertained that a public road has already been laid out—and that much less will be required, that is, only about 36 feet wide, and the new location has been so run as to avoid the dwelling house and other build-

as to avoid the dwelling house and other build-ings—that the award was too high, being at the rate of \$100,000 per mile, which would prevent, the company, if similar charges were made on the rest of the line, from proceeding with their road. The line is very little altered on Mr. Livingston's property—the company however, regretted the sgreenest of their agent not to build, as the com-rany, would probable, want a passenger don't pany would probably want a passenger dépôtsouth of the Outwater dock. Argument was heard—Mr. John Thompson of Poughkeepsie, appearing for the company, and Messrs. C. Livingston and Peter Outwater, Jr. for Messrs. C. & L. Decision reserved.

ston and Peter Outwater, Jr. for Messrs. O. C. Decision reserved.

Suprems Court—In Chambers—Before Judge Edmonds—Hobeas Corpus.—In the case of Messrs. Vairmatre and Denham, and a female named Francoise Bernard, charged with robbing the house of the Countess de Caumont, at Paris, while she was absent on a visit to Brussels, and wirile she was absent on a visit to Brussels, and ordered by the Commissioners to be surrendered, under the treaty, to the French Government, but brought up on habeas corpus, Judge E. after argument, said he should not entertain jurisdiction of

the case, or at least not till after remedy had been applied for at the United States Court, and dismissed the writ.

Application was then made by the prisoners' counsel to Judge Betts of the United States Discounsel to Judge Betts of the United States Dis-trict Court, for a writ of habeas corpus, who refer-red them to Judge Judson, and the latter, after consulting Mr. Hall, District Attorney, granted the writ, returnable to day. The prisoners were well represented by counsel, Messras Labaugh, Dyott, Howe, Barstaw and Dustan appearing on their helpf, and Mr. Tillou opnosed.

by tt. Howe, Barassa and Dustan appearing 9s their behalf, and Mr. Tillou opposed.

SFECIAL TERM.—Frances A. Williams vs. Geo. Williams—Divorce granted.

In the Matter of Opening 78th st.—John H. White, Julius Hitchcock and Archibald G. Moatgomery appointed Commissioners.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Before Judge Wood-ruff—Andrew Dowd and Wije vs. Philip Hanns van—To recover damages for alleged assault and battery on Mrs. D. by striking her with a bottle, causing to her injury, &c., which was denied. The found for defendant. For plaintiff Mr. Bryan. For defendant Mr. Schafer

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Dec. 13th— Before the Recorder and Ald. Franklin and Coak--Sentence of the Tailor Rioters.-The thirtyin.—Sentence of the Tailor Rioters.—The thirty-nine Tailors who were arrested for a riotous de-monstration made at the time of the tailors is trace for wages last summer, were this morning called up for sentence. Geo. Short, the ringleader was fined \$50. Conrad Bragheim, \$10 and 6 others, leading characters, \$5 each. The remainder were discharged.

The Niles Conspiracy Case.—This case was re-

sumed this morning. Ellen Williams was called to the stand and continued her testimony as follows: On my return from Mr. Haven's store, I went to Niles's office; he said to me that is was too late then to stop proceedings, that my situation demanded money and I ought to have it; he then advised me to go Mr. Haven's house; I did so on Saturday or Sunday; Mr. H. came to see me on Monday; I called upon Niles, he asked me what had occurred, and I told him; he then said that he had occurred, and I told him; he then said that he should see Mr. Havens's lawyer, Mr. Roberts, and would settle the business with him; occasionally in my visits to Niles's office. I was accompanied by a female friend named Miss Caroline Dexter; after leaving his office, accompanied by Miss Dexter, on one occasion, Mr. Niles followed us, and placing his hand on my shoulder seked maiff. clacing his hand on my shoulder, asked me if I snew some woman who would play wife; I said I did not; he then asked me if Miss Dexter would not. I replied I would see; he never assigned any reason for the inquiries; on the 27th, 28th or 29th of July, Mr. Niles sent for me and stated that he had settled the affair, and that Mr. Havens has paid \$500 to his lawyer to close the business; soon after this Mr. Roberts came in with a roll of bills in his hand; Niles then requested me to sign a paper which he represented to be a release of Mr. Havens: I signed the paper and Niles took \$150 of the money for his services and handed ma \$350, with which I left: subsequently to this I called at Mr. Roberts soffice to see him to inquire of Mr. Havens if \$500 was all that he paid. I also asked him if he did not think \$150 was too much for Mr. Niles to charge for his services; he said he thought the charges to much. I told him I for Mr. Niles to charge for his services, he said he thought the charge was too much. I told him I would see Mr. Havera: he said if I had reason to find fault, I should go to Mr. Niles and not come to him; he used very coarse, vulgar language to me; I decline repeating it he said he thought \$500 was too much; the only answer he made to my inquiry as to whether Mr. Havens had paid only \$500, was that \$500 was to much. I never did receive in any form, more than \$550 of the money in Havens case.

Q. Do you know this gentleman, (Mr. Bogart) a Commissioner of Deeds.

A. I have seen him before, I never swore to anything before him.

The witness here underwent a long cross-examination, in which it appeared that her name pre-

The witness here unnerwents long cross-examination, in which it appeared that her name previous to her marriage with Sullivan was Ellen M. Cosgrove, and that the name of Williams was an assumed one. The testimony on the cross-examination did not conflict with that on her direct examination. It was not concluded when the Court allourned till Monday next.

POPULATION OF RHODE-ISLAND.-The Provi-

dence Journal publishes the complete census of Rhode Island, showing a population of 147,543— Gain in 10 years, 33,712, afraction over 351 per cent.